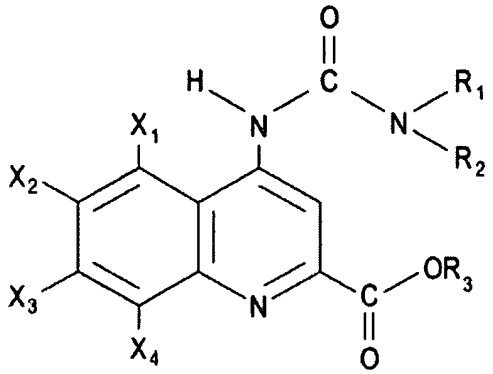
CLAIM AMENDMENTS

Claim 43 (new). A method of preparing a compound of the formula



wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, ethyl, methyl, n-butyl, and phenyl; R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, ethyl, methyl, n-butyl, phenyl, and 3-methoxyphenyl; R_3 is selected from the group consisting of ethyl, methyl, and hydrogen; X_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, nitro, cyano, fluoromethyl, any branched or straight-chained alkyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy carbonyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and any branched or straight-chained acyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; X_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, nitro, cyano, fluoromethyl, any branched or straight-chained alkyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy carbonyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and any branched or straight-chained acyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; X_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, nitro, cyano,

fluoromethyl, any branched or straight-chained alkyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy carbonyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and any branched or straight-chained acyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; and X_4 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, nitro, cyano, fluoromethyl, any branched or straight-chained alkyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy carbonyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and any branched or straight-chained acyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; said method comprising the steps of:

a) reacting an aniline and a dialkyl acetylenedicarboxylate to form a reaction product, wherein the dialkyl is diethyl or dimethyl;

b) cyclizing said reaction product with a solvent to form the alkyl ester of kynurenic acid;

c) aminating said alkyl ester of kynurenic acid with an isocyanate to form a 4-aminated derivative thereof; and

d) acylating said 4-aminated derivative first with triphosgene and then with a secondary amine, said secondary amine having the appropriate substitution groups to provide the desired R_1 and R_2 substituents on the product compound, to produce 4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate.

Claim 44 (new). The method of claim 43 further comprising the step of:

e) hydrolyzing the 4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate to remove the alkyl ester.

Claim 45 (new). The method of claim 43 wherein:

(i) the solvent recited in step (b) is mineral oil;

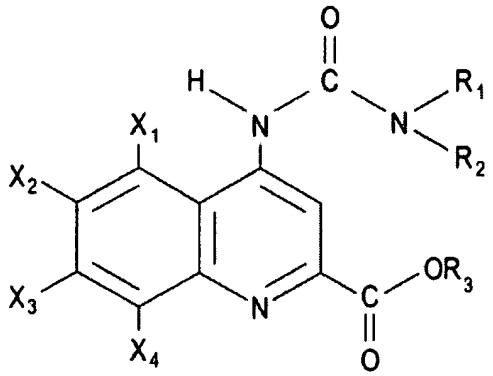
(ii) the isocyanate of step (c) is 4-toluenesulphonyl isocyanate refluxed with acetonitrile, so that the 4-aminated derivative is a tosylimino derivative; and

(iii) step (d) further includes detosylating the reaction product of the tosylimino derivative, triphosgene, and the secondary amine.

Claim 46 (new). The method of claim 45 further comprising the step of:

e) hydrolyzing the 4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate to remove the alkyl ester.

Claim 47 (new). A method of preparing a compound of the formula



wherein R_1 is phenyl; R_2 is selected from the group consisting of phenyl and 3-methoxyphenyl; R_3 is selected from the group consisting of ethyl, methyl, and hydrogen;

X_1 is chlorine; X_2 is hydrogen; X_3 is chlorine, and X_4 is hydrogen; said method comprising the steps of:

a) reacting 3, 5-dichloroaniline and a dialkyl acetylenedicarboxylate to form a reaction product wherein the dialkyl is dimethyl or diethyl;

b) cyclizing said reaction product with a solvent to form the alkyl ester of 5, 7-dichlorokynurenic acid;

c) aminating the alkyl ester of 5, 7-dichlorokynurenic acid with an isocyanate to form a 4-aminated derivate thereof; and

d) acylating the 4-aminated derivative first with triphosgene and then with a diphenyl substituted secondary amine to produce 5, 7-dichloro-4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate, wherein the urea is a diphenyl substituted urea.

Claim 48 (new). The method of claim 47 further comprising the step of:

e) hydrolyzing the 5, 7-dichloro-4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate to remove the alkyl ester.

Claim 49 (new). The method of claim 47 wherein:

(i) the solvent recited in step (b) is mineral oil;

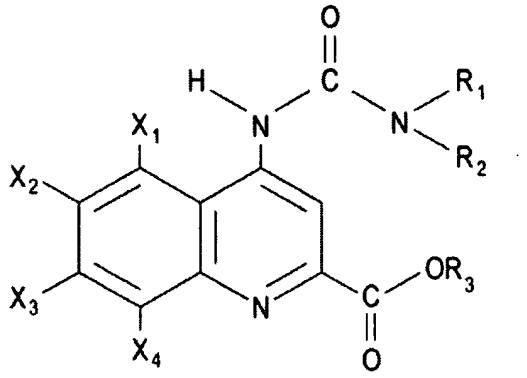
(ii) the isocyanate of step (c) is 4-toluenesulphonyl isocyanate refluxed with acetonitrile so that the 4-aminated derivative is a tosylimino derivative; and

(iii) step (d) further includes detosylating the reaction product of the tosylimino derivative, triphosgene, and the secondary amine.

Claim 50 (new). The method of claim 49 further comprising the step of:

(e) hydrolyzing the 5, 7-dichloro-4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate to remove the alkyl ester.

Claim 51 (new). A method of preparing a compound of the formula



wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, ethyl, methyl, n-butyl, and phenyl; R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, ethyl, methyl, n-butyl, phenyl, and 3-methoxyphenyl; R_3 is selected from the group consisting of ethyl, methyl, and hydrogen; X_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, nitro, cyano, fluoromethyl, any branched or straight-chained alkyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy carbonyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and any branched or straight-chained acyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; X_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, nitro, cyano, fluoromethyl, any branched or straight-chained alkyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or

straight-chained alkoxy carbonyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and any branched or straight-chained acyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; X_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, nitro, cyano, fluoromethyl, any branched or straight-chained alkyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy carbonyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and any branched or straight-chained acyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; and X_4 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, nitro, cyano, fluoromethyl, any branched or straight-chained alkyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy carbonyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and any branched or straight-chained acyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; said method comprising the steps of:

a) reacting an aniline and a dialkyl acetylenedicarboxylate to form a reaction product, wherein the dialkyl is diethyl or dimethyl;

b) cyclizing said reaction product with a mineral oil to form the alkyl ester of kynurenic acid;

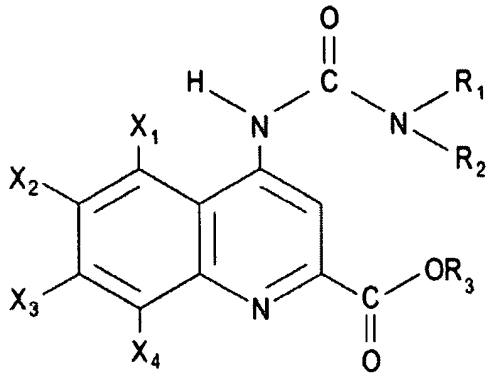
c) aminating said alkyl ester of kynurenic acid with a toluene sulphonyl isocyanate to form a 4-tosylimino derivative thereof; and

d) reacting said 4-tosylimino derivative first with triphosgene and then with a secondary amine, said secondary amine having the appropriate substitution groups to provide the desired R_1 and R_2 substituents on the product compound, to produce 4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate.

Claim 52 (new). The method of claim 51 further comprising the step of:

e) hydrolyzing the 4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate to form the 2-carboxylic acid thereof.

Claim 53 (new). A method of preparing a compound of the formula



wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and any branched or straight-chained alkyl groups containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms; R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and any branched or straight-chained alkyl groups containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms; R_3 is selected from the group consisting of ethyl, methyl, and hydrogen; X_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, nitro, cyano, fluoromethyl, any branched or straight-chained alkyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy carbonyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and any branched or straight-chained acyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; X_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, nitro, cyano, fluoromethyl, any

branched or straight-chained alkyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy carbonyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and any branched or straight-chained acyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; X_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, nitro, cyano, fluoromethyl, any branched or straight-chained alkyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy carbonyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and any branched or straight-chained acyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; and X_4 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, nitro, cyano, fluoromethyl, any branched or straight-chained alkyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, any branched or straight-chained alkoxy carbonyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and any branched or straight-chained acyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; said method comprising the steps of:

a) reacting an aniline and a dialkyl acetylenedicarboxylate to form a reaction product, wherein the dialkyl is diethyl or dimethyl;

b) cyclizing said reaction product with a solvent to form the alkyl ester of kynurenic acid;

c) aminating said alkyl ester of kynurenic acid with an isocyanate to form a 4-aminated derivative thereof; and

d) acylating said 4-aminated derivative first with triphosgene and then with a secondary amine, said secondary amine having the appropriate substitution groups to

provide the desired R_1 and R_2 substituents on the product compound, to produce 4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate.

Claim 54 (new). The method of claim 53 further comprising the step of:

e) hydrolyzing the 4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate to remove the alkyl ester.

Claim 55 (new). The method of claim 53 wherein:

(i) the solvent recited in step (b) is mineral oil;

(ii) the isocyanate of step (c) is 4-toluenesulphonyl isocyanate refluxed with acetonitrile, so that the 4-aminated derivative is a tosylimino derivative; and

(iii) step (d) further includes detosylating the reaction product of the tosylimino derivative, triphosgene, and the secondary amine.

Claim 56 (new). The method of claim 55 further comprising the step of:

e) hydrolyzing the 4-urea-2-quinoline alkyl carboxylate to remove the alkyl ester.